

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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"Great" is Sam. Gompers!

By Victor L. Berger.

ONLY six months ago, at the Pittsburgh convention of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Samuel Gompers, as chairman of the convention, ruled a discussion of Socialism out of order. He based his decision upon the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which forbade politics in the trade unions.

But a debate on Socialism is not necessarily a discussion of politics at all. It may be merely the consideration of an economic theory or an economic phase. And the trades unions are economic organizations.

Yet Mr. Gompers ruled the discussion of Socialism out of order, because it was contrary to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor to "have politics in the union."

And now Mr. Gompers himself brings politics into the trades unions. He urges the trades unionists to defeat certain candidates and to elect their opponents. He even goes so far as to ask them to put up independent trades union candidates under certain conditions.

But the constitution of the American Federation of Labor has not been changed since the Pittsburgh convention. Politics in the trades union are still forbidden.

So the inference is that either Mr. Gompers and his executive board are above the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, or that politics really never were forbidden in the trade unions. And that the decision of Mr. Gompers in Pittsburgh was merely a sham and a pretense.

As a matter of fact, the trades unions were always in politics. And they will stay there. Only they are in capitalist politics, and the leaders wish to keep them there. It is the only kind of politics that pays for the leaders.

But this last order of Mr. Gompers and his executive board is supposed to have been influenced by two facts.

First, for twenty years, Congress has laughed at the humble supplications of the American Federation of Labor and its leaders. For over twenty years, Gompers has been begging for an eight-hour law, which, by the way, would govern federal institutions only, and would therefore in reality amount to next to nothing. For twenty years Mr. Gompers and his crew have been begging for some other things of even less importance than that eight-hour law in the federal institutions. They got nothing and that looks bad. Something has to be done.

Second, the English trades unions of late have gone into independent labor politics and elected over 50 members of Parliament. And Mr. Gompers who never had an original idea in his life and who has always slavishly aped the English trades unions believes that now he also must roll up his trousers because it rains in London. He must now also call for "politics in the unions" since the English are doing it.

But Mr. Gompers carelessly overlooks a few things.

Everybody knows that the English workingmen for many years had special labor members of parliament, not many, but always at least half a dozen or so. And of late the English workingmen have simply become more Socialistic. Of the fifty odd men elected, the majority are Socialists and party members. The others are Socialistically inclined and work in conjunction with the Socialists. Keir Hardie, the well known Socialist agitator, is the leader and main spokesman of the labor group in the English parliament.

How about America?

The national House of Representatives has 386 members. How many of them are workingmen?

Not one.

The United States Senate has 88 members. How many of them are workingmen?

Not one.

And Gompers never cared as long as President McKinley designed to speak to him, or Mark Hanna slapped him on the back, and called him a "good fellow."

Yes, Gompers always was a good fellow—for the capitalists.

Gompers in his pronunciamento now tries to tell union men to vote for those candidates for congress who are *favorable* to labor.

What does that mean? If it really meant anything at all, it would mean that they would have to vote the Socialist ticket. Most of the English trade union men did so, although in the English parliament both of the old English parties have always shown considerable regard for labor's demands.

In America, the Social-Democratic party is the *only* party representing labor. A vote for any of the capitalistic parties, Republican or Democratic, is *unfavorable* to labor.

But of course Sam Gompers does not mean that trades unionists should vote for Socialism. If organized labor voted the Socialist ticket, then Sam Gompers would soon be out of business. He would be cut off a job that yields him ten times as much as he could make at cigar-making, or any other honest work that he is capable of doing.

But what then does Sam Gompers mean when he commands the workingmen to vote for the old party candidates favorable to labor?

A congressman representing the Republican or Democratic party could not be favorable to labor even if he tried. If a man accepts a commission from any of these parties, he accepts it for the purpose of preserving the present economic system. He goes to congress with the intention of upholding capital and capitalism. If he tried to do something else, he would find himself tied hand and foot.

And Gompers is satisfied that this should be so. Gompers himself wants to uphold and protect the present capitalistic system against the economic system of labor—against Socialism. That is his mission in life, besides holding a well-paid, fat and mighty easy office.

But he wants something to blindfold the organized workmen a little while longer.

"Après nous le déluge," after us the flood. Or possibly some miracle will happen.

Until then, be *wants—promises*. That will save him for a while at least.

And that is all. Some of the capitalist leaders who began to look askance at Mr. Gompers, now again call him a *great labor leader*.

Of course, if it is *promises* Gompers wants, he can get them. He has got them for over twenty years, and he can get them for another twenty years.

He will find that the candidates of both old parties will fall over each other to *promise* things—especially in close districts.

In fact they will make promises in every district. Why not?

And now I ask Mr. Gompers as the high priest of capitalistic politics in labor ranks—how are these workingmen to decide between the promises of one candidate and the promises of the other?

Are they to take the promise of the one who promises the most? Or are they to follow the one who promises the loudest?

Or, when all these candidates make promises, are the workingmen to follow a hint given out by the sly Sam and vote for the man who has the *best chance* of being elected?

That would mean to vote for a Republican in Republican districts and for a Democrat in Democratic districts. Outside of Milwaukee, it would mean to vote for capitalistic candidates *all* the time, because so far they have the best show of being elected.

And that would mean to leave everything *exactly as it was before*.

Oh, great is Sam Gompers. Every "general organizer" receiving two hundred dollars a month or more will say so. And the small fry—from ten dollars a month on—will agree.

There is only one possible result of this new departure of Gompers—which in fact is not a new departure at all, only a new form of his old huckstering.

Yankee commercialism continues to get savage jabs in the ribs, and if the trade rascality that is being uncovered does not mend it would be well to recall the missionaries from converting the heathen in Africa and other benighted continents and turn them loose on our American barbarians, the commercial deacons. The latest shock comes from England and is to the effect that American leather is adulterated. That sounds funny at first blush, as leather is not an article of food, but the form of the adulteration consists of rubbing in a certain powder costing 2 cents a pound so that the weight is increased and the added powder has to be paid for at leather prices.

A pure food commissioner in Harrisburg, Pa., has already turned over to the state treasury several thousand dollars taken in as fines from dealers selling poison food products contrary to the state laws, and he says that thus far the total of fines in the counties of the state, where an effort had been made to protect the health of the consuming public, amounts to *seventy-two thousand dollars*, and the end is not yet.

Now the same kind of abominable and dangerous food is sold everywhere and yet nothing is done. The activity of the Pennsylvania officials SHOWS THE MEASURE OF THE CRIMES OF THE OTHER AUTHORITIES ALL OVER THE COUNTRY IN WINKING AT THE VIOLATION OF THE FOOD LAWS.

But you cannot expect much from capitalist politicians in office, who have to respect the elements that get them their jobs.

An American plutocratic cub, a grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, killed a little girl with his automobile in France recently, and the French court, according to its traditions, refused to see the young murderers dollars and sentenced him to prison the same as it would an ordinary human being. Immediately this country's officials made all manners of efforts to have the imprisonment changed to fine—which would have been *fine* for the reckless young fellow—but the courts refused. His term of imprisonment was, however, greatly reduced "as a token of respect toward the government of the United States," the cable dispatches say. It may have been respect to our class government, but it was dis-respect to the ordinary citizens of the United States.

And please notice that "our" government has a deaf ear for the case of three poor devils who are denied their constitutional rights in Idaho, but can busy itself to help out a rich "angel" who gets in a scrape way over in another country!

It will mean that the *corruption* in trades unions, which is even now exceedingly bad in spots, will be increased a hundredfold.

Independent nominations of trades union candidates will of course be the *exception*. Sam Gompers in spite of his brag and bluster and appalling ignorance, knows that even he himself could not be elected a dog-pound keeper in any of the large cities. Any man sailing under the yellow Jack flag of Sam Gompers is a "dead one" without question.

And as for the labor union vote in the small towns, where they are naive and really believe that Sam Gompers is somebody, the trades unions are weak there. Besides, in the small towns even if they should try to break loose from old party bonds, they would not know how, because they have been educated up to vote for the old parties.

So there will be simply *endorsements of candidates of the old parties*.

It is easy to foresee that the candidates of both capitalistic parties will declare their love for labor, particularly for organized labor. And since the rank and file of organized labor is not supposed to know which capitalist candidate loves labor most, the trade union leaders will try to decide for them. And in very many cases they will decide for the man who will give them the most impressive spot cash arguments. There will be golden days for the "labor fakir."

This sort of thing on a small scale has been going on for a good many years, at any rate in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and many other places. And before the Social-Democratic era even in Milwaukee.

Under Samuel's new order, it will become the general rule almost everywhere outside of Milwaukee, and it will be done wholesale. As it is, the American trades unions are more easily corrupted than the trades unions of any country on the globe, because in every other civilized country of the world the trades unions have been elevated and purified by Socialism, while in America Sam Gompers, Belmont's lieutenant, has religiously kept Socialism out of the unions wherever he could.

So the only beneficial result we can expect from this new departure will be the bankruptcy and the final breakdown of Belmontism in the labor movement. It will be drowned in its own sewerage.

Corruption will no doubt be so great that a good many of the weaker unions will succumb. But those which survive will have learned a very expensive and valuable lesson.

But for the progressive elements in the trades unions, there are hard days coming—especially outside of Wisconsin—when they will be between Belmontism on the one side and Mr. I. W. W. on the other.

It will be the duty of all our comrades who understand the situation to stand class-consciously for the solidarity of labor against the endorsements of candidates of capitalist parties under any conditions, no matter how much they may promise.

And furthermore, it will be their duty to so strengthen the moral sense of their brothers as to bring home to them that the trades union is here for another purpose than just for paying dues, possibly getting a few cents more a week after a strike, and being used as voting cattle for the benefit of August Belmont and his friends.

SIGNS OF CHANGE!

Lord Avebury, a member of the British House of Lords, said in a speech a few days ago:

"The unrest in Europe, the spread of Socialism and the ominous rise of anarchism, are warnings to the governments and the ruling classes that the condition of the working classes in Europe is becoming intolerable, and that if a revolution is to be avoided some steps must be taken to increase wages, reduce the hours of labor, and lower the prices of the necessities of life. Europe is a great military camp. We have no peace; only an armistice, with unlimited expenditures. The result is that instead of accumulating capital for our children we are piling up for them debt and overwhelming responsibilities."

The gross "morality" of capitalism, its base "ideals," still find expression in the capitalist daily editorial column, in spite of the now clearly recognized rise of a new morality in society inspired by the movement toward Social-Democracy and social and economic justice.

Here we have a newspaper editorial, for instance, that says "Good times do not last forever. Now let every man dig in and get his share of the prosperity. We may theorize all we will about political economy and industrial systems, but no social condition has ever been devised, or ever will be devised, which can honestly put as much money in a man's pocket as can his own hounding."

What fine morality! Look out for No. 1 with your boots on! Live by your wits. Which means to live by *outwitting* others, getting as much as you can away from others by all the foxy, "legitimate" cunning you can school yourself into. A great morality.

"Dig in and get your share"—does this apply to the wage earners? His limitations have been set by capitalism. This leaves a minority to which the advice to hustle can only apply, as most of the professions must be counted out. So there remains the capitalists and the traders and the people who have been living by their wits all along—the spiders whose webs are spread in the great city office buildings, for instance. To tell these people to hustle is like railing at an engine going at top speed because it does not go faster. The struggle for existence can not get much sharper than it now is—we cannot provide prisons and asylums fast enough now to accommodate the demand from those who have broken down in the terrible

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Now the Farmers, too, Have a Labor Union!

IT PROPOSES TO STAND BETWEEN THE FARMER AND CAPITALISM SAME AS THE CITY UNION STANDS ON GUARD FOR THE WAGE WORKER.

It has been said that the farmers can not be organized. But there are many instances in the past and there are certainly some very strong evidences at the present time to prove that they can.

There is now in existence here in America an organization based almost exactly upon the same principles as the labor unions of the wage-workers in various crafts, a farmers' organization.

At the present moment it has 280,000 members in the United States.

It is only three years since it really started but it has local and state organizations in every state in the Union except Nevada and five of the New England states.

It publishes a national official organ called "Up-to-date Farming" which is printed upon presses owned by the organization at Indianapolis, Ind., 227 West Washington street. There are 78 employees at this headquarters, and the plant is said to have put out twenty tons of literature bearing upon its objects already.

And the membership is increasing at the present time at the rate of 600 per day.

The name of this farmers' union, as it may be called, is "The American Society of Equity."

There are 25,000 members in Wisconsin, my own state.

The object of the organization as stated in the literature of the society is, "to establish equity as a guiding principle in all business transactions."

It teaches and promotes the principles of co-operation and applies them to all business actions.

It affirms that competition in business is destructive, and that it obstructs the best interests of the general public. It recommends co-

operation as a more equitable business system upon which to conduct all exchanges and business affairs.

IT WILL STRIVE TO SECURE FOR EVERY MAN AND WOMAN THE FULL VALUE OF WHAT THEY PRODUCE. (The capitals are mine).

More explicitly, the objects are said to be as follows:—

- To obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, orchard and garden.
- The other objects follow:—
- To have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on farms, and in principal market cities, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for an advantageous price.
- (Perhaps some time they will see that only by having Socialism can they really adjust these matters.)
- To secure equitable rates of transportation.
- To secure legislation in the interest of agriculture.
- To open up new markets and enlarge old ones.
- To secure new seeds, grains, fruits, vegetables, etc., from home and foreign countries and distribute them with a view of improving present crops and giving a greater diversity.
- To report crops in this and foreign countries so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.
- To establish institutions of learning so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated scientific and intensive farming, the best methods of marketing, and for the general advancement of agriculture.

And there are already signs of this both upon the side of the wage working and the farmer class. Both already begin to realize more or less clearly that back of all the apparent antagonism of interests which appear at first upon the surface, and with regard to certain matters of cost of farm products and wages, there is a wider, a deeper and much more fundamental basis where the interests of the farm and the industrial worker are identical.

The groping of the thinkers among the farmers for this common ground already manifests itself in this so-called Society of Equity.

They put the union label of the wage workers' unions upon their goods and encourage their members to do so for the union label upon all their purchases. On the other hand, these farmers have adopted a union label which they also put upon their farm produce. And now they ask the union laborers of the wage-working class to ask for the farmers' union label upon their eggs, butter, potatoes, etc. This label they say, (using the identical argument of the trades unionist) is a guarantee that our products were put upon the market under "fair" conditions. And besides, they say, if you will ask your merchant for the farmers' label, it will help us to stimulate other farmers to join our union.

I suppose we will soon hear the farmers shouting, "Don't scab on us when you buy your eggs."

And later it may happen, as Dooley prophesied,—"Every hen has ginned a union, and every hen has agreed not to lay any more eggs, than the most reluctant hen in the bunch"...

The labor unions of Indianapolis not long ago had a strike in the city. The members of the Farmers' union at once gave the wage workers their support and assistance by supplying them with farm produce from their homes. This is only a suggestion of what might be done along these lines when once the workers of the city and the workers of the country begin to work together.

Of course, this is a new movement. It seems promising. But thoughtful persons will recall that there have been almost innumerable movements of this kind that have started up, in this country, had a short and spectacular career and soon vanished. But we cannot but regard this most recent effort on the part of the agricultural section of the working class with the utmost interest, and hope with them that it may succeed in finding a sound and successful basis. We shall watch it with interest.

Carl D. Thompson.

Can You Guess It?

Once there were two lads, Paul and William, who entered the employ of a great manufacturer at the same time.

Paul devoted himself assiduously to his work, and so did William; and in time they were familiar with all the operations of the concern by which they were employed.

Paul had the interests of his employer at heart, and after many years of thought and experiment he devised a plan for bettering the product without increasing the cost.

William also devoted several years of time and thought to the product, and at last he invented a process by which it could be made 40 per cent cheaper to the manufacturer by means of undiscoverable adulteration, and the price to the consumer could be kept at the same figure.

Ten guesses will be allowed each. Which of the boys is now a partner in the concern?—Judge.

"The nearer any government approaches to a Republic, the less business there is for a king." Thus, Paine.

THIS PAPER FOR TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS. 3

INCENTIVE UNDER CAPITALISM—By a Business Man.

THE PHYSICIAN.

The normal state of man is that of health. He should be well and happy and would be but for his inhumanity to his fellow-man, and his ignorance of the laws of his being.

As it is man clings to a system of laws, customs, and institutions out of harmony with his economic development, and as a result, disease and insanity, and accident, and butchery of all kinds is on the increase, therefore the physician, and plenty of them. He is here in great numbers because capitalism demands him. The incentive that moves many of them is making a living, making money, making a profit, for as one explains, my success as a physician is due to my ability to keep up the treatment a long-time without the patient becoming disgusted. So we see the incentive of the physician may be grounded in the misery and misfortune of the people.

They belong to the parasitic class, and under a Socialist system, where cooperation, and mutual helpfulness were the rule, and where people had time to keep well, and were free from corroding worry, probably nine-tenths of them could be put to useful work.

The people are made sick today by anxiety, fear, and uneasiness. The uncertainty of making a living.

The lack of employment, fear of tomorrow, all keep the mind in such a perturbed state that there is no time nor will power left to think health, strength, and happiness.

This question of health is one of mind, and the surrounding conditions. When these are not normal the people will become sick or insane. To add to the horrors that capitalism is forcing upon the masses the physician prescribes some noxious drug.

Others overcome with the awful state of human misery, advocate the killing of the insane, the crippled, and the hopelessly diseased, forgetting that such a sentence of death would still further increase insanity and disease. And now comes still another and advocates the chloroforming of all the

children of the poor and still another who advises the passage of a law preventing the poor from marrying, all of which measures show how depraved and how ignorant the capitalist mind is, for these persons forget that the very measures they advocate would increase the classes they are trying to get rid of. They are making the same mistake that another physician made who advocated emasculation of criminals in order to stamp out the criminal class. They forget that crime, insanity, and disease are the result of environment and conditions, and are not inherent in men themselves. Well has the late Sir Morrell McKenzie declared, "If there were no doctors nor drugs in the world, the rate of mortality would be less."

Yet these physicians are a self-sacrificing lot of men. One of them declared to the writer that although he made plenty of money, he could not enjoy life for he could never leave his office to take a trip or to enjoy other pleasures because as soon as he did some other doctor had his practice. This is true of all men confined to offices under the competitive system, and as a result, this condition creates a class of parasites living on parasites—office boys who spend their time simply loafing about keeping offices. The writer has seen a negro boy, strong and active, sitting from day to day from early until late in such an office simply to hold callers.

How much better it would be for the municipality or the neighborhood to employ medicinal and sanitary advisers to keep the people well by making healthful conditions than to keep all these doctors and their office help at their offices all the time. It is not likely however, that this plan would work under any other organization of society except the cooperative commonwealth, for as we have seen before, even city physicians, and health officers under capitalism do not hesitate to enrich themselves, even if an epidemic of the most loathsome disease, small pox, is threatened upon the entire community.

Among the class called physicians, there are many who are mere quacks, who humbug suffering

humanity for no other purpose than to extract dollars. Many, instead of relieving suffering and restoring to life and to health, use their knowledge to take it, not only the life yet unborn, but of others, for the purpose of realizing on an insurance policy. Their profession being used as a cloak, as has been proven in a number of cases. These facts have been mentioned

only to show the incentive that is at work among men and women of every calling and profession under our capitalist system.

How encouraging it is, that there are already many physicians, who have investigated Socialism, and have espoused the cause. It is believed, that none of these will take any exception to what has been here written.

recall, by the expressed wish of three-fourths of their constituency.

Eighth, that no city in Wisconsin shall have the right to sell, lease or give away public franchises. Provided, however, that in cases where existing laws and public necessity make a franchise unavoidable, it shall be granted only upon such terms as will guarantee justice to the people in the matter of rates, and fair treatment of the workers in respect to hours of labor, wages, etc., and especially shall provide for the transfer of the utility to public ownership at the earliest possible hour. Or, provided further, that the granting of such franchise shall first be approved by general referendum of the respective city or township.

Ninth, every city in Wisconsin shall have the right to take possession of all its public utilities by paying to the present owners the price of the properties involved as fixed by an impartial jury, the same not to include any franchise values; and every city and township shall have the right to issue bonds for that purpose. All unfranchised franchises now in existence to be declared null and void.

Tenth, complete self-government for cities and townships. They shall have the right to erect public slaughter houses, cold-storage plants, elevators, coal and wood yards, ice houses, stock yards, and manufacture commodities and sell them to the citizens at cost.

Eleventh, the state shall provide free school books and school utensils to the pupils of the public schools. We also demand legislation enabling school districts in the country to give better school facilities and free transportation for the children to and from school.

Twelfth, that no further water rights shall be given away to individuals or private corporations, and those that have been given away, shall be recovered as rapidly as possible. All mineral rights reserved in private contract shall be abolished. No land belonging to the state shall be sold, and all lands now belonging to the state shall be kept for state purposes.

Thirteenth, that steps be taken to protect the head waters of our rivers. We demand also the reforesting of denuded tracts suitable for reforesting, so as to provide wooded land for future generations who have been robbed by the timber thieves.

Fourteenth, that laws be enacted, limiting the working of youths under 21 years of age and women of any age employed anywhere in Wisconsin to eight hours a day, and prohibiting the employment of children under 16 years of age in any factory, store, workshop or mines, also for the strictest protection of life and limb in workshops, factories, mines, stores, railways and boats. Also the removal of the principle of contributory negligence from our statutes, and the enactment of laws to compensate workmen when injured while employed. All wages to be paid weekly in lawful money.

Fifteenth, that a graduated income and inheritance tax be enacted, small inheritances and small incomes to be exempt.

Sixteenth, that fire and accident insurance be established by the state.

The Social-Democratic party also stands for every radical change that will bring more wealth, more culture, and more security to the masses of the people. But we call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are not a cure for all the existing evils, nor are they all Socialistic measures. They are to be viewed rather as mere palliatives, capable of being carried out even under the present conditions. Under no circumstances should the people rest content with palliatives of this kind. We peed out even under the present conquest of all public powers, to an entire change of the present system for one which will secure to the people collectively the ownership of the means of production and distribution and thereby the blessings of our modern inventions, and a standard of civilization and culture hitherto unknown in history.

This is the program of the Social-Democratic party in Wisconsin. We call upon every intelligent voter of this state, regardless of race, nationality or religion to join the Social-Democratic party, vote its ticket, build up its organization, and stand shoulder to shoulder for a better order and a higher civilization. And especially to the economically oppressed we call in the words of the immortal Karl Marx:—

Proletarians of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain."

Demand this label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box

Union-made Cigars.

It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the Trust.

WHEN ORDERING SUITS DEMAND THIS LABEL.

DEMAND THIS LABEL ON YOUR PRINTING!

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL MILWAUKEE

INSIST UPON IT! IT COSTS NO MORE!

THIS PAPER FOR TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS. 3

Globe Hotel

Wisconsin and Cass Sts., Milwaukee

One block from Northwestern Depot.

Entirely remodeled. All modern con-

veniences. European plan. Rates, 75¢ per day and up.

Globe Hotel Co., Prop.

Geo. Schatz, Pres. Geo. Schatz, Mgr.

MOST SERVICEABLE LITTLE BOOKLET EVER WRITTEN!

Victor L. Berger.

WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVED?

Designed especially for propaganda purposes and within reach to price. Can be carried in the pocket. The aims of Social-Demo-

cracy in a nutshell. Order a bunch of them.

We will send them at a half a dollar a hundred. A thousand will cost only \$4.50.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

IT PROPOSES TO STAND BETWEEN THE FARMER AND CAPITALISM SAME AS THE CITY UNION STANDS ON GUARD FOR THE WAGE WORKER.

It has been said that the farmers can not be organized. But there are many instances in the past and there are certainly some very strong evidences at the present time to prove that they can.

There is now in existence here in America an organization based almost exactly upon the same principles as the labor unions of the wage-workers in various crafts, a farmers' organization.

At the present moment it has 280,000 members in the United States.

It is only three years since it really started but it has local and state organizations in every state in the Union except Nevada and five of the New England states.

It publishes a national official organ called "Up-to-date Farming" which is printed upon presses owned by the organization at Indianapolis, Ind., 227 West Washington street. There are 78 employees at this headquarters, and the plant is said to have put out twenty tons of literature bearing upon its objects already.

And the membership is increasing at the present time at the rate of 600 per day.

The name of this farmers' union, as it may be called, is "The American Society of Equity."

There are 25,000 members in Wisconsin, my own state.

The object of the organization as stated in the literature of the society is, "to establish equity as a guiding principle in all business transactions."

It teaches and promotes the principles of co-operation and applies them to all business actions.

It affirms that competition in business is destructive, and that it obstructs the best interests of the general public. It recommends co-

operation as a more equitable business system upon which to conduct all exchanges and business affairs.

IT WILL STRIVE TO SECURE FOR EVERY MAN AND WOMAN THE FULL VALUE OF WHAT THEY PRODUCE. (The capitals are mine).

More explicitly, the objects are said to be as follows:—

1. To obtain profitable prices for all the products of the farm, orchard and garden.

2. To have built and maintained granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses on farms, and in principal market cities, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for an advantageous price.

(Perhaps some time they will see that only by having Socialism can they really adjust these matters.)

3. To secure equitable rates of transportation.

4. To secure legislation in the interest of agriculture.

5. To open up new markets and enlarge old ones.

6. To secure new seeds, grains, fruits, vegetables, etc., from home and foreign countries and distribute them with a view of improving present crops and giving a greater diversity.

7. To report crops in this and foreign countries so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.

8. To establish institutions of learning so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated scientific and intensive farming, the best methods of marketing, and for the general advancement of agriculture.

And there are already signs of this both upon the side of the wage working and the farmer class. Both already begin to realize more or less clearly that back of all the apparent antagonism of interests which

Social Democratic Herald

Published every Saturday by the

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Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.

We Socialist believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve per cent. of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT. of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a hell-mell speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that the fruits of industry should go to the MANY, instead of the FEW.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.

The people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought to also own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it becomes sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such economic ownership.

To bring this about, the people,—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social-Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the drones.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

1888	2,000
1892	21,000
1895	36,000
1900	123,000
1902	230,000
1904	408,000

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

Now it is a "settled fact" that Rockefeller is to be arrested and found guilty and actually punished instead of being let off with a money fine—the question of what sort of punishment comes uppermost.

Considering that he is an industrial king and that he has thus far never had a *police record*, we are unanimously in favor of giving him a moderate sentence, in fact, a very moderate one. We would suggest that some one of the minor misdemeanors be selected and that the punishment meted out to members of the working class for the same be taken as the measure for the punishment of this great commercial rascal. Let us temper the punishment with the "mercy" that is shown the working class.

We would suggest therefore that the "crime" of stealing rides on steam cars be selected as a minor misdemeanor by which to gauge Rocky's punishment. There is just our hand an account in a Florida paper of how this minor misdemeanor is punished by capitalism in the civilized state of Florida. Three men stole a ride on an engine and were overhauled at Kissimmee—by the way, this word is accented on the second syllable, and justice there is not over angelic—but anyway the men were sentenced to thirty days and next morning were taken to a turpentine camp and sold to the South Florida Naval Stores Co. We quote the rest:

"They were put to work at pulling pines and were forced to work with instruments that blistered and lacerated their hands. They were brutally treated. When fallen from exhaustion they were beaten with 'pine saplings' four feet long. Their work was often six to seven miles from camp and they were forced to walk this distance rapidly, going and coming. They worked until near dark. Insufficient food was furnished and if they fell from exhaustion they would be beaten. The guard would place his foot on their necks and bang their heads on the ground. Rations, for breakfast, piece of corn bread, 3 by 6 inches, bacon 2 by 3½ inches, and a little syrup; dinner, half-pint of beans, slice of pork 2 by 3 inches and piece of corn bread; for supper, beans or peas, slice of corn bread or a potato. On slight provocation the prisoners were beaten with straps or bridle reins or with the sapling. The flesh of the prisoners was often lacerated. During the day the clothing sticks to the sores, and in the morning the clothes stick to the clothing. Many of the prisoners are not supplied with shoes and their feet become sore on the palmetto stumps and underbrush."

When they were discharged their belongings were missing and they had to go out into the air of freedom clad in such stray rags as could be found in the camp.

So here we have one of the minor punishments meted out to the working class. Let us err on the side of "mercy" and in "letting the punishment fit the crime" give Mr. Rockefeller a light punishment, figuring that the *disgrace of having been put to work* will ill out the balance of the measure coming to him. Let us give him a real star-spangled-banner, proletarian welcome to the ranks of the punished. And anyway the smell of the turpentine forest may help his digestion.

Ohio.

For Congress:
1st Dist.—A. S. Matter of Norwood.

2nd Dist.—Nicholas Klein of Cincinnati.

3rd Dist.—Everett St. John of Warren.

Comrade James O'Neal of Indiana is touring the state under the direction of the state office.

Locals have been organized as follows:

Wellston, Finnish Branch, Ashland.

LATEST Socialist Books

The Positive School of Criminology, by Enrico Ferri, Cloth, \$2. The World's Revolutions, by Ernest Untermann, Cloth, \$1.50. The Socialists, Who They Are and What They Stand for, by John Spargo, Cloth, \$1. Socialism, the Philosophical Essays of Marx, by Karl Marx, Cloth, \$1. Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History, by Antonio Labriola, Second Edition, Cloth, \$1.50. Love's Offering, by Edward Carpenter, Fifth Edition, Cloth, \$1.00. Any of these books mailed promptly on receipt of price, \$1.00.

John J. Collins, July 22, Valley City, N. D.; 23, Fargo; 24, enroute; 25, Ortonville, Minn.; 26, Minneapolis; 27, St. Paul; 28, Faribault.

ISAAC COHEN, July 22, Landa, N. D.; 23, Rugby; 24, 25.

A NEW SWEDISH PAPER.

The Comrades are requested to assist in boosting *Svenska Socialisten*, recently launched at Rockford, Ill., and which is the only Swedish paper representing the Socialist Party. Address: A. A. Patterson, Box 2082, Rockford, Ill.

Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

XLVII. FOR A' THAT AN' A THAT—Robert Burns.

Is there for honest poverty
Wha hings his head, an' a' that?
The coward slave, we pass him by;
We dare be poor for a' that.
For a' that an' a' that,
Our toils obscure, an' a' that;
The rank is but the guinea's stamp—
The man's the gowd for a' that.

What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hoddin gray, an' a' that?
Gie fools their silks and knaves their wine—
A man's a man for a' that.
For a' that an' a' that,
Their tinsel show, an' a' that;
The honest man, though e'er so poor,
Is king o' men for a' that.

Ye see you birkie ca'd a loro,
Wha struts, an' stares, an' a' that—
Though hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a coof for a' that.
For a' that an' a' that,
His riband, star, an' a' that,
The man of independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may,—
As come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth o'er a' the earth,
May hear the gree, an' a' that.
For a' that an' a' that,
It's comin' yet, for a' that,
When man to man, the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that!

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.

Correspondents
are urged to
write as brief-
ly as possible
and on one
side of the
paper only.

As to "Unity" Foxes.

To the Editor: This letter is written with particular reference to the report of the "Soc. Unity Conference of New Jersey," but may prove of interest in other states.

To my mind there is not a resolution of the aforesaid conference that is worthy of acceptance; and some, particularly those on the party press, are, if possible, more dangerous than those pertaining to the labor organizations.

The first resolution, "Resolved that the Soc. party of the working class cannot remain neutral etc.," is the crux of the whole labor union question; for unless it be sustained by the facts, or at least it is shown that our present attitude of neutrality in conflicts between labor organization is unwise, the second and third resolutions must be ruled out of court as irrelevant, together with discussion as to the rights and wrongs of the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. It has been claimed that the S. L. P. has not been neutral in the past. But not only has the party been neutral in its declarations, it has consistently followed the same policy in its practices. It gave its moral and financial support alike to the striking coal miners of the A. F. of L. in Pennsylvania and the A. L. U. miners in Idaho and Colorado.

But if any of the delegates to the Unity Conference really believed that the party was not neutral but wedded to the A. F. of L., preposterous as the idea seems, how can they explain having sanctioned the printing of the conference report by the I. W. W. men in a shop owned by the S. L. P.? Now, except by admitting a treasonous defiance of party principles? The statement that neutrality is impossible is daring to say the least, and must be supported by wonderfully strong argument in order to convince. Except for the statement that their members do products of the Standard Oil Co. and not those of the Tide Water Oil Co? Do they endorse or declare for Parry's

port to support the resolution, although the wisdom of neutrality was raised against at great length. No greater sophistry was ever advanced than this "reflex" argument, and a careful reading of that part of the letter from the S. L. P. to the S. P. state committee, beginning on page XV of the Unity Conference report, will disclose the fault in logic. It consists of a substitution of words. Taking the major premise that "Political institutions are the reflex of economic conditions" (a statement which no Socialist will dispute) and the minor premise that the Socialist party is a political institution (which is equally true), the conclusion is stated that the S. P. is a reflex of—not economic conditions—but labor organizations, a thing not mentioned in the premises. Shades of Aristotle!

But as a matter of fact, both political and industrial unions are reflexes of the same economic conditions, and not one of the other. Call the S. P. and labor organizations children of the same mother if you like, but not son and father. By what logic, then, must the S. L. P. "build upon the groundwork" of the labor unions, and particularly upon a minor division of the labor union, the I. W. W. Why can we not maintain the attitude of brothers toward all the slaves of capitalism, without playing the falsely humiliating part of ignorant children, dominated and tied to the apron strings of a foster-mother in the person of the I. W. W. itself, in reality, a mere babe as compared to the S. P.?

The labor unions, of whatever type, have their own problems to face, and we have ours; theirs to better conditions by industrial tactics, ours to abolish wage-slavery by political means; and we have the right to consider ours as vastly the more important.

Again, if the logic that the working class political party must take sides in the conflict between labor unions were good, it would follow that the same course would be paralleled on the other side of the class division; but is it so? Does the Rep. or Dem. party endorse this trust of employers, association against that? Do they recommend that their members do products of the Standard Oil Co. and not those of the Tide Water Oil Co? Do they endorse or declare for Parry's

party? Of course these parties give their aid to the capitalist organizations in general, just as we do to the labor unions; but they do not aggravate differences in the capitalist forces by throwing their weight against this organization or that. They reflex the general conditions, but not any particular organization.

As to the tactical wisdom of neutrality: Under this policy the S. P. has been making rapid strides in membership and votes, while the S. L. P., which has always been closely linked to the S. T. & L. A. (a union antagonistic to the A. F. of L.) has been losing strength STEADILY and RAPIDLY, till there is little left but its name. (On a recent National referendum only 81 votes were cast by its membership.) At almost every election our vote has had a great increase, while without exception that of the S. L. P. has fallen away; and in the few cases where we have had slight losses the S. L. P. has suffered far more severely. Only two explanations of the S. L. P.'s failure are given—its labor union policy and the despotic tactics of Daniel DeLeon; and though both probably had an effect, it is reasonable to suppose that the former was most responsible, at least it is sufficient to explain the phenomenon.

As soon as the S. L. P. gave birth to the S. T. & L. A. the latter naturally became the opponent of the already existing organization. The members of the A. F. of L. were for the most part non-Socialists, and their only interest was in the one method they saw of bettering their condition by presenting a solid front and making demands upon their masters. This second organization they saw tended to divide the workers, and besides it displayed a willingness to take the places of A. F. of L. men who were on strike. This naturally engendered a vigorous and bitter hostility, and pressure was brought by the latter to either force the S. T. & L. A. members out of employment or into the ranks of the A. F. of L. Following the laws of competition the S. T. & L. A. being by far the weaker of the two, was to all intents and purposes destroyed. But the S. L. P. as the supporter of the S. T. & L. A. suffered equally. The Socialism of the S. L. P. became synonymous with the hated capitalist, and it was impossible for it to get the ear of the A. F. of L. or its sympathizers. Seeing the

labor unions, of whatever type, have their own problems to face, and we have ours; theirs to better conditions by industrial tactics, ours to abolish wage-slavery by political means; and we have the right to consider ours as vastly the more important.

From report at hand the Congressional Districts are getting into line for an active campaign and there is every indication that there will be Socialist candidates for the first time in a number of new districts. Comparative tables of the Congressional Districts have been arranged, showing the districts in which Socialist candidates were nominated in 1904 and the vote cast, and the districts which did not have a Socialist candidate in 1904 or previously.

Now the I. W. W. is trying to intimidate Wayland, and a boycott is threatened on the *Appeal* if it does not come to the rescue of the now nearly strangled organized scabs. "The I. W. W. in a very near future will kill all Socialist papers that do not take a permanent stand," writes one of the members to the *Appeal*. These fellows are on the ragged edge of despair, and are so now resorting to threats and verbal thugism. Thus far the organization has only been able to show a list of new unions composed of old S. T. & L. A. locals resurrected and a few little ephemeral groups of newly-made solidarity. In Milwaukee, where I. W. W. men are almost as scarce as hen's teeth, there was a tailors' strike recently and one man who stuck to the shop was a man who had been talking loudly about what the I. W. W. would do with the bosses when it got things organized industrially. When the time came to show grit he showed the white feather and deserted his brothers. And in that strike is one of our Socialist aldermen, and he is to be seen almost daily doing picket duty. Brag is a noisy dog but hold-fast is better.

For National Organizers.

JOHN J. COLLINS, July 22, Valley City, N. D.; 23, Fargo; 24, enroute; 25, Ortonville, Minn.; 26, Minneapolis; 27, St. Paul; 28, Faribault.

ISAAC COHEN, July 22, Landa, N. D.; 23, Rugby; 24, 25.

A. S. EDWARDS, formerly a loyal member of our party affixed his name to a fawning letter of appreciation of DeLeon and his People, recently, and DeLeon, who used to blackguard Edwards brutally, printed it.

Tennessee now has a state organization, Comrade J. T. McDill, 400 Hurphrey st., Nashville, is the secretary. He also conducts the Socialist column in the *Labor Advocate*. The movement in Tennessee is growing rapidly in the highly developed industrial districts.

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The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street,
Telephone Main 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held on First and Third Tuesdays, at 8 o'clock, at Frie's Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:
JOHN REICHERT, 218 State St. Cor. Secretary
JOHN HEATH, 218 State St. Rec. Secretary
HINNEY HOPPE, 8th Chamber St. Fin. Secretary
WILLIS E. ACKER, 804 Reed St. Treasurer
M. WEISSENPLUM, 1575 Louis Ave. Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—W. S. Fischer, 187 Eighth St. Secretary; Max. D. Schenck, J. J. Hinsley, Ed. Berne, James Schech, Paul Brode, Wm. Coleman. Meets half hour previous to sessions of Council.

COMMITTEES:

ORGANIZATION and CREDENTIALS: Wm. Schwab, Thor Feeley, Jas. Wittman, F. R. Neuman, Wm. Griebel.

LEGISLATION and LAW: Chas. Dipple, Frederic Heath, F. J. Weber, Fred Stearns, Geo. Karpinski.

GRIMM'S LAW and ARBITRATION: Ed. K. Kozi, Wm. Precht, W. Hinsley, Jas. Hinsley.

Martin Gorski.

SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, F. J. Weber, Albert Platz.

NOMINATIONS: J. J. Hinsley, Wm. Griebel, Adolph Neumann, Edward Rosenberg.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. H. Bock, care of St. Paul Hotel, Barber Shop; Secretary: John Reichert, Chairman.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State St. F. L. Winters, Secretary, 318 State Street; Wm. Griebel, Chairman.

ORGANIZED LABOR

The Label Section reported that Bros. Schmidt, Wolfjaeger and Bock were appointed to answer the letter of Painters No. 222. Also reported on other matters. Report approved.

The Executive Board reported that it had reelected Bro. Fisher secretary. Communications from various government officials, in regard to carrying mail on street cars, were filed. A letter from Silver Bow Trades assembly of Butte, Mont., was read asking council to send a demand to Judge Smith of Idaho to give Moyer and Haywood a speedy trial or admit them to bail. Moved that matter be a special order for next meeting at 8:15, the public being invited, and a committee to be appointed at once to draft resolutions.

Amended to have special meeting next week. Amended to be held in three weeks. Carried. Motion as amended, on division, lost, 35 to 45.

Moved that committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions to be presented at next meeting. Carried. Chair appointed Bros. Heath, Welch and Feeley as committee to draft the resolutions.

Executive Board referred a letter from Brushmakers with regard to label brushes to council, and, on motion, secretary was instructed to notify union that its request would be complied with urging it to join Label Section, and Board also referred to council a letter from central body of Waukesha asking aid in getting labels on the kegs of Waukesha Brewing company as well as its Imperial spring water. Secretary was instructed to write the body that as long as the Waukesha Brewery complied with the same demands as are made on the Milwaukee breweries council would not interfere.

The Fair committee reported to Board that Sheet Metal Workers No 24 and Electrical Workers No. 83 still owed for tickets. Board approved of request of Typographical union No. 40 that School Board be asked to demand of Rand & McNally that it put the label on its school books. Report concurred in.

Moved that Labor Day committee be advanced \$25. Lost. Moved that Labor Day committee be allowed as running expenses. Carried.

Vacancy on Grievance committee laid over to next meeting.

Council named Bros. Alldrich, Neumann and Fisher to wait on School Board in the Rand, McNally & Co., school book matter.

Receipts for the evening \$31.64 disbursements \$144.33.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec'y.

Local Labor Notes.

Local union No. 188 has elected Charles Felsch delegate to the Niagara Falls convention.

A delegation of thirty, representing organized labor in Milwaukee, left Tuesday for Madison to attend the meeting of the State Federation of Labor.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Wisconsin machinists in Madison, Sunday, it was decided to form another district in the state. About fifty members were present.

Carpenters' union No. 1053 has elected its president, Julius Scharnek, as their delegate to the national convention, which meets in Niagara Falls in September.

Bro. H. C. Raasch, of the Tile Layers, has been reelected international president of the Ceramic, Mosaic & Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers. He was presented with a loving cup at the last convention of his organization.

Union men should poke into the engine rooms at the factories where they are employed and see if the engineers carry union cards. If they do not, then urge them to apply to Bro. F. Neuner, the secretary of the Stationary Engineers, 535 Thirty-third street, for admission to the union.

Carpenters' union No. 1447, has installed the following officers: President, Emil M. Larson; vice president, William Smith; recording secretary, John Schallitz; financial secretary, John Shultz; treasurer, Henry Ritter; conductor, Charles Wacholz; warden, August Hoppe. President Larson was also elected delegate to the convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which will be held at Niagara Falls on Sept. 17.

The newly elected officers of the Carpenters' No. 188, are:

Pres. Herman Mengler, 532 20th street.
Vice-Pres. Charles Freck, 1352 Richard street.

Rec. Sec. J. P. Voerman, 1349 11th street.
Fin. Sec. B. Van Echtern, 401 14th street.

Treasurer, Wm. C. Franz, 962 18th street.

Cond. Henry Kirchner, 812 17th street. J. Spaul, 1008 Cambridge avenue.

Trustees: Chas. Grabowsky, 783 1st street; Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th street; H. Hau, 1710 Wright street.

Auditors, Ed. Simon, 533 17th street; Chas. Schaar, 722 4th street; Emil F. Witt, 449 3rd street.

Why not buy from our advertisers? They help us, why not help them?

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Apply to FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Leader Social-Democratic Band & Orchestra, 567 Sixth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Members of Milwaukee Musicians Union.

Warning!

It has been repeatedly brought to our notice that certain solicitors for coal are calling on our readers, and representing themselves as being in our employ and claiming that the party and the papers will get the benefit by placing orders with them. Pay no attention whatever to the claims of anyone, but order your Coal, Wood and Coke direct from our office, 344 Sixth street. It is the only way you make sure that the Social-Democratic movement will get the benefit. Comrades F. Koll and J. C. Kramer are our only authorized solicitors.

H. W. BISTORIUS.

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Four dollars for Five Hundred for three years in an ordinary frame dwelling is a small charge considering the protection furnished. Can you afford to risk the chance of fire? Write us for a free estimate on a cheap, a general card or telephone call will bring all the facts at once.

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By ordering your COAL, WOOD & COKE at us, all profits will be divided between the COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Social-Democratic Party and the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. This way you are given an opportunity to give your contributions to the cause without any real additional expense. "Ask your friends to place their orders with us and then help out the cause by sending us a check or money order. All profits will be delivered to UNION TEAMSTERS. Are the ultimate to their best card. "Send your order by mail, or call at the office." HERMAN W. BISTORIUS
Phone Grand 2394.

COAL
WOOD
COKE

Social-Democratic Party News.

WISCONSIN.

Gaylord for governor.
More trouble! Melns organized a local at Thiensville and the Ozaukee county comrades are putting up a ticket.

Make a noise like a millionaire once, and contribute to the campaign fund.

Circulate the nomination papers; there isn't a moment to lose. All papers must be sworn to and filed before the 4th day of August. You have less than ten days.

RACINE: The Ninth Ward Branch, N. P. Nielsen, secretary, gets into the game with \$25.00 on the campaign fund and \$14.00 more for dues. The daily papers say that the Socialistic movement is going backward,—too bad. All together Racine has put \$52.50 into the state campaign fund already, more than any other local in the state. The capitalists can depend on one thing—there'll be a real warm Social-Democratic campaign in Racine this fall.

Sixteen counties have their tickets in the field—and still they come in every day now.

Read the instructions in regard to nomination papers in another place in this issue.

WAUKESHA: The comrades are arranging for a big picnic on August 5. Special cars will be run out from Milwaukee. There is a full ticket in the field.

You'll have to hurry up those nomination papers.

MENOMONEE FALLS: Comrade Miss Lillian Steichen, a graduate of the Chicago University, now a teacher, will spend her summer vacation on her farm. She called at state headquarters recently and arranged to help in the work of reorganizing and propaganda in Waukesha county. Comrade Chas. H. Kerr of Chicago spent a few days resting at the Steichen farm recently. Miss Lillian speaks and reads German and has translated one of the Kerr books. She has taken some of our German pamphlets and will translate them.

Comrade William Bowman, one of the national organizers for the Finnish comrades called at headquarters this week. He says that every Finn in Milwaukee who has a vote will vote the Social-Democratic ticket this fall.

GAYLORD'S TOUR: Comrade Gaylord will finish his tour this week in Richland county. It has been remarkably successful, and has resulted in calling the locals throughout the state into action. At least a half dozen county organizations have been aroused and will put tickets in the field that otherwise would not have done so.

Several new locals have been organized and a number of very promising fields opened. Gaylord will retire from the field for a month—he and State Organizer Thompson will spend that time in Chautauqua work. Both will return September 1, and will pitch into the fall campaign. If you want the governor to speak to your people next fall you'll have to make arrangements early.

GOEBEL: National organizer Goebel will begin his two months tour of Wisconsin at Green Bay on Friday, July 20. His dates are as follows: July 20, Green Bay; 21, Suring; Oconto Co.; 22, Claywood, Social-Democratic, picnic; 23, Mountain; 24, Lakewood; 25, open; 26, Sturgeon Bay; 30, Keweenaw. Further dates will be announced next week.

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Phone Grand 2394.

344 Sixth Street

ELMWOOD: Gaylord spoke here July 13. Comrade Smith of River Falls was over and after the meeting the following county ticket was selected: Sheriff, C. D. Bryant, of Elmwood; Treasurer, Thomas Kelly, Town of Spring Lake; Clerk, W. H. Webb, Elmwood; Register of Deeds, J. M. Gunnison, Elmwood; Assemblyman, George D. Smith of River Falls.

GREEN COUNTY: Comrade Stuart has been rustling things over in Green county. As a result the comrades selected the following ticket: For State Senator of the 17th District, comprising Green, Lafayette and Iowa counties, Carl Masty, of Brodhead; Assemblyman, A. A. Teneyck, Brodhead; Sheriff, Ed. Baker, New Glarus; Clerk, E. H. Stuart, Brodhead; Register of Deeds, Greek E. Ellis, Monroe; Clerk of Court, R. J. Holcomb, Brodhead; Coroner, John Snow, Brodhead; Treasurer, M. Barney, of Monticello.

CAMPAIGN FUND: This week the fund has grown from \$236.60 to \$271.94. One or two Milwaukee comrades have found out there's something doing and have insisted on turning in a few dollars even if we haven't asked them. Milwaukee will butt in!

Comrade Piehler of Holcomb, Chippewa county, sends in \$1.00 and says he will do it every month.

Comrade Bruins of Manitowoc drops in \$5.00. Spevacek raises it 25¢ and the Ninth Ward of Racine starts a run on the bank by sending in \$25.00.

Comrades all this is splendid! If you keep this up we will wage the mightiest fight for humanity and Social-Democracy Wisconsin has ever seen.

ASHLAND COUNTY: Comrade Gauthier hands us the following as the choice of their local for a ticket in Ashland county: Congressman, 10th District, James I. Cox, of Rhinelander; Assembly, J. F. Miles, of Ashland; County Clerk, to be filled by the locals at Glidden or Butternut; County Treasurer, Frank Gauthier, of Ashland; Clerk of Court, James Mol, of Ashland; Sheriff, F. Albert, Seibersohn; Coroner, to be filled by Glidden and Butternut.

KENOSHA County Ticket:

Senator, Walter W. Button; Assembly, John Burns; Sheriff, Henry Anderson, Pleasant Prairie;

District Attorney, O. E. Chaney; Reg. of Deeds, Edward Gorsinger; Coroner, Florence E. Harvey; Co. Clerk, Dewey Shannon; Clerk of Court, Joseph Beaver; Co. Treasurer, Edward Lindstrom.

POLK COUNTY: Gaylord's

tour has resulted in splendid meetings and the comrades have decided to put a full ticket in the field. The names will be given next week.

WAUKESHA: Comrades should not forget the big Social-Democratic picnic to be held in Griffin's grove at Waukesha, Sunday, Aug. 5. Special cars will be run from Milwaukee on the inter-urban,—round trip 50¢. The proceeds go to the campaign fund. Tickets on sale at headquarters in Milwaukee.

Beloit: Comrade Thompson spoke here July 17. Twenty-three names were added to the list, a full ticket will be put in the field in Rock County.

The labor unions are preparing for a big labor day celebration, Sept. 3.

MILWAUKEE.

Comrades of the Waukesha Local Branch have arranged for a grand trolley excursion and picnic at Griffin's grove, Waukesha, Sunday, Aug. 5. Comrades of Milwaukee will attend this picnic in a body. Cars will leave Milwaukee at the terminal station, 3rd and Sycamore streets, at 12:30 P. M. sharp. Will return about 9:15. Round trip tickets including a free admission to the park only 50 cents. All comrades of Milwaukee county are urgently requested to attend this picnic without fail. The Waukesha comrades are going to use the entire proceeds of this picnic for literature to be distributed in the 5th Congressional District, Waukesha county.

The East Side Woman's Club will hold its next meeting at Washington Park next Thursday afternoon July 24th, in the boat house. In case of rain, the regular meeting place will be used, namely, Locke's hall, 504 4th st. The members are urgently requested to attend.

Next Sunday afternoon will be a red letter day for the Second

You Should Always Mention

To the advertiser the fact that you saw his ad in the Social-Democratic Herald when you or your family make your purchases. Always bear in mind that the advertiser wants to see some returns for the money he spends with our paper, and we can give that without extra cost, only a little thoughtfulness on our side, that's all. Now don't forget and make a firm resolution.

Ward Branch. They will hold their first annual picnic at Simon's Grove, Fernwood ave., south of the city limits. The Cudahy car to Fernwood ave. should be taken. During the afternoon games will be indulged in and dancing in the pavilion in the afternoon and evening.

From reports received at the Headquarters last week, the branches are hard at work circulating nomination papers for the various districts for the fall election. Most of the branch secretaries have sent in the list of names of those comrades who are circulating nomination papers. To those who have not as yet sent in the list, we kindly urge them to do so at once. The nomination papers must reach this office not later than July 28.

Comrade L. Ritter of the 10th Ward Branch is one of the comrades who is selling the tickets for the first annual basket picnic to be held at Rock's Grove, cor. 27th and Lisbon ave., Sunday, Aug. 26. This comrade has sold about 200 tickets and no doubt at this rate, and as the comrades are working hard, success is assured.

Comrade Louis Baier reports that from present indications the 10th Ward Branch picnic is an assured success. All the comrades in the ward are hard at work making the necessary arrangements.

Large number of tickets have already been sold. It will be held at Grunewald's Park, Sunday, August 12, 1906.

Comrade Emil Seidel reports that the 20th Ward Branch picnic is very well under way. One of the leading features of this picnic will be the base ball game between the South Side and the North Side comrades. 500 prizes will be distributed among the children. This picnic will be held at National grove, 38th and Nat'l aves., Sunday, August 12.

The 23rd Ward Branch has completed all necessary arrangements for its fifth grand annual basket picnic, which they have arranged for at Stein's grove, Sunday, July 29. The park is located at 30th and Lincoln avenues. Amongst other amusements there will be a base ball game, tug of war and games and prizes for the children. Good music will be in attendance and dancing will be indulged in at the pavilion. Admission \$1.00 per family, including refreshments. Everybody who wants to spend an enjoyable day will please make other arrangements for this day.

State Campaign Fund. Previously reported \$236.60
Jim Johnson 50
Carl Piehler 1.00
W. S. Grosser 1.00
August Farnow 25
Joe Luehsinger 1.00
H. Britts 5.00
Joseph Spevack 25
Stuart Heath 25
Peter Kuenzi 1.00
9th Ward Branch, Racine, Nielson, 25.00
Wm. Paesch 2.00
Total July 16 \$273.94

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, July 23. County Central Committee meets at Giljohn's hall, 274 West Water street.

TUESDAY, July 24. 21st Ward Branch meets at Radler's hall, 1432 Green Bay ave.

7th Ward Branch meets at Grosse's hall, 526 E. Water st.

THURSDAY: July 26. 12th Ward Branch meets at Hoft's hall, 961 Kinickinnic ave.

17th Ward Branch meets at Oddfellows hall, cor. Kinickinnic and Poter aves.

Polish Branch meets at Olsawski's hall, 77 7th ave.

11th Ward Branch meets at Mann's hall, cor. Mineral and 4th aves.

6th Ward Branch meets at Banch's hall, cor. 3rd and North.

SUNDAY, July 29. Cudahy Branch meets at Scheiben's hall, cor. Layton and Halstall.

Woman's Clubs.

THURSDAY Afternoon, July 26. East Side Woman's Club meets at West Park Boat House at 2 P. M.

West Side Woman's Club meets at Petersen's hall, 2714 North av.

FRIDAY Afternoon, July 27. South Side Woman's Branch meets at Socialist's home, 382 Washington st.

Picnic Tickets. Previously reported \$100.30

Otto Geisler 1.00

C. Spath 1.00

J. Ulrich 1.00

Adam Hilz 1.00

Fritz Koll 1.00

Alf. Wiese 1.00

Thos. Steward, Albuquerque, N. Mex.05

Hy. Harbicht 1.00

R. Angelstein 1.00

H. Schmidt 1.00

P. J. Ramstack 1.00

E. Ebe, Superior, Wis. 1.00

Gordon Whitall 1.00

J. E. Cordes 1.00

Nick A. Heim 1.00

Chas. Wierdeman 1.00

Brewery Teamsters' Union No. 72 5.00

J. Ulrich 1.00

Cash Sales 3.00

Kich. Siegesland 1.00

Walter Fisher 1.00

J. Boruta60

Journeymen Horseshoers Union No. 11 1.00

Mike Branden 1.00

Louis John 1.00

Alb. Lexow 1.00

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Max Grass 1.00

Louis Bauer 1.00

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Four Big Prize Offers!

The person who purchases and pays for the greatest number of subscription cards during the months of July, August and September, will be given free of charge a \$30.00 BICYCLE. To the person

THIRD PRIZE

A Sewing Machine

Large Full-Size Arm
Drop Head
Hand Lift

Swell Front Woodwork

The drawer fronts are rounded and fitted with special drawer pulls, with large attractive embossed base. The front of the table and pull drawer are serpentine and harmonize with the rounded drawer fronts. The rich, dark, golden oak color, with the modern French gloss finish presents a very attractive appearance.

For durability and satisfactory service it is equal to the best and highest priced machine made. It will last a life-time.

FOURTH PRIZE

A Watch



16 Size. Gold filled 14k. 25 year warranted case. Elgin movement.

fourth largest number of subscription cards a GOLD WATCH. Only subscription cards purchased and paid for in advance will count in this contest.

Just to make it worth your while, the following offers are made:

Offer No. 1

Five yearly or ten six-months' Herald Subscription cards \$2.50
1 copy the "Torch of Liberty" words by John Spargo, music by Playton Brounoff 50
1 copy "Songs of Socialism" by Harvey P. Moyer 25
1 copy "Promise of Peace" by W. R. Gaylord, song with music 25
1 copy "The Struggle for Existence" by Walter Thos. Mills 25
Total \$8.50

ALL FOR ONLY \$4.00

Postage, 25 cents extra.
As the number of books is limited, we reserve the right to withdraw these offers without notice.

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Make your purchases at the stores of our advertisers and tell them why.

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To Racine
EVERY SUNDAY
50c ROUND TRIP
Boat Lines, 22 West Water Street, Racine, Wis.
Refugees Served. Good Music

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Traverse City, Saginaw, Detroit, Toledo, Detroit, Motor City and all points east. 50c.
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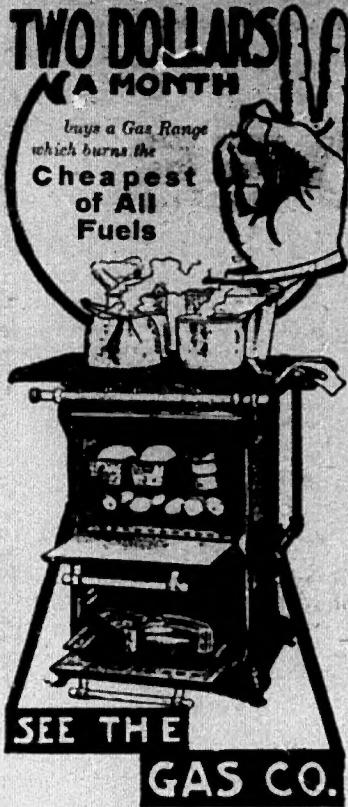
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Town Topics by the Town Crier.

CHIEF JANSSEN LOSES HIS LID

Chief of Police John T. Janssen has lost his lid. Under the Rose administration he posed as a good man who was at the mercy of a bad mayor, and gave out the impression that the wide-open town and the daily growing damnation and depravity of the downtown situation was a source of silent worry to him, because he was powerless to interfere—the mayor being really at the head of the police department, so he said. And when the chief didn't raid the gamblers for running so wide open that they put to blush the average frontier mining town, and the sheriff had to take matters in hand and do the raiding, he still kept up his posing.

His chiefest activity in those days consisted in laying awake nights trying to figure out schemes for salary raises at Madison, and he spent much of his time—when he wasn't hanging round the skirts of Pfister in the Pfister hotel—in lobbying on his own account for an increase of salary and for a nice little love by which he could retire on a NICE BIG PENSION after a few years.

He grew so adroit as a lobbyist at Madison and was so nicely entrenched with the police board and the mayor's machine in Milwaukee that he felt that he was entirely "it," and that feeling does not seem to leave him, to judge by the way he is now twisting the "insignificant, \$400-a-year aldermen" round his finger on the license question.

When the Rose regime "bit the dust" the police department was without its accustomed screen. The light of publicity was beginning to beat upon it, and something had to be done. People were asking what Janssen would do now, considering that he had escaped from the spell of Rose.

A NEW POSE WAS NECESSARY TO BOLSTER UP THE OLD POSE.

He would make a grand stand reform play. And he did, and the grumpy editors and the newspaper clique assured the people that at last Janssen was himself again. That there would be no longer any protected dens of infamy and seduction in the city, and all that sort of "monie" for gullible readers. Then the chief swelled out his chest, as he used to when he led the police squadron down Broadway in the old days, and launched his blacklist.

Some of the aldermen felt that he was sincere, others had their doubts, but still felt hopeful that at last the city could clean up a bit and get half way respectable on its down town streets. The Socialist aldermen were pleased. The terrible stories that had come to them of the deliberate and systematic seduction of working women in down town semi-respectable dens, but for which there was naturally a dearth of witnesses, no one caring to be identified with such a nasty phase of life, seemed now to have an opening for official verification and abatement. And these places were not on the chief's blacklist, although much worse places than the others. Men and women knew where they were going when they went to River street, but many well meaning girls, trusting their escorts, entered these other places not actually comprehending their true character until it was *too late*.

Although mistrustful, the Socialist aldermen decided to take the chief at his word and give him the council's backing for a more extensive and a more necessary cleaning up than he had himself proposed. Ald. Seidel therefore presented the following list of the most notorious bed-house dens and law-breaking places:

Lewis Hotel, 201 4th street. John Slaughter (gambling joint) formerly police protected, 217 W. G. Gleason, European Hotel, 602 Cedar street.

W. H. Cannon (bed house), 601 State street.

Frank H. Dare (stall-salon, rooming joint, and all-around house of seduction), 509 E. Water street.

Jos. A. Henderer (notorious wine rooms), 529 East Water st.

And when Seidel asked for a police report on these places—a reasonable and proper demand—the aldermen all agreed with him, and unanimously passed the resolution.

This list went to the chief, and last Wednesday the License committee and a large crowd of interested people gathered at the city hall to hear the chief's report. The "report" the chief submitted consisted of a few lines which politely told the aldermen to mind their own business and that the police department did not have to make such reports to the council. It said that the chief had already named the places that should be refused licenses and he indicated to the aldermen that they had better leave such matters to him. The report was received with immense satisfaction by the joint proprietors in the audience and with blank looks by the new aldermen on the committee who had supposed they were elected to stand for the citizens in all city matters.

When the names were taken up by the committee some damaging testimony was brought out, partly by witnesses and partly by the admissions of the lawyers who appeared for the dens. One of these, who appeared for the Gleason bed house, stood pat on the proposition, made no question as to the character of the place, and said that as long as there was no disturbance the city should be satisfied. One witness testified that the residents in the neighborhood of the Bilder bed house on Fifth street had finally had to raise a good deal of a row in order to get the proprietor to keep his upstairs windows curtained so as to shut out sights of naked men and women and young girls which were a scandal and an affront to the people who had their homes near by. Through all these recitals the chief sat with a red and stubborn countenance, and was having one of the most uncomfortable hours of his recent career. His sullen look said, as if in so many words: "This takes the lid off of my pretensions to wanting to clean up the city." And it did.

When the committee went into executive session the chief tried to square himself. He said Ald Seidel's resolution was "cute," that it was a trap set for him, but that he was too foxy to be caught napping.

But if Ald. Seidel was "cute," as the chief alleged, then he won out in his little game, for never was a city official more badly put in the hole than Mr. Janssen. His pretensions at wanting to reform the red-light district were completely knocked out and he stood unmasked before the people of the city for just what he was.

But Ald. Seidel was not trying to be "cute." HE WAS SERVING HIS CONSTITUENTS AND HIS CITY. The chief of police, in conjunction with the punky youth that occupies the mayor's chair, had given it out with a flourish of trumpets in the clique organs that they were going to clean out the worst places in town. They brought in a small list of places on River street principally—places, which while undoubtedly bad, were really virtuous in comparison with certain other places, notably the bed-houses known as "European" hotels. Ald. Seidel sustained the chief in his little blacklist, and then put in his list of the more notorious bed-house joints, wine rooms for seduction purposes, and gambling dens which the chief had in previous years screened, and gave the chief and the mayor the chance of their lives to "make good." But they were not acting on the square and *didn't want to make good*.

It is strange position for the police chief to occupy. "If I reported that these were bad places," he confessed in effect, "then Seidel would ask me why I didn't close them up." Pretty sort of talk for a chief of police, truly. A fine confession of motives. But it exhibits the interior of the chief's mind. He is every inch the typical bourgeois police chief. He is there to send the workingmen who get drunk on Sunday to the house of correction. *The real law breakers are immune.* Somehow or other, they have a pull, which the common, well meaning citizen does not have.

The unmasking of the chief is but a preliminary step in the crusade against the bed-house evil. It will go on—and there are many law-abiding saloonkeepers who want to see it go on.

It is pretty near time to stand off so as to get a right perspective, and to size up the benefits and the damages that Milwaukee has sustained by reason of its new style school board and its imported \$6,000 beauty of a school superintendent. It may be that such an inspection will vindicate the new state of affairs, but we must confess frankly that we have some grave doubts on the subject. Of course, it is a fine thing to have a high salaried educator at the head of the schools, a man with hypnotic front and enough of the politician in him to achieve a national reputation or to appear brilliant to those he has official relations with, but it looks to us to be a toss-up just now as to whether the school board is the school board or whether the

superintendent is. There's a growing suspicion that the element of hypnosis pervades the school board chamber much as it is reputed to pervade the atmosphere when the Hindoo fakir makes a tree grow in sight of a circle of spectators and to put forth leaves inside of a few minutes and then pull its roots up after it and vanish into the thin air. It is even hinted that the hypnotic conditions are made right by an occasional dinner to a school director by the brilliant Mr. Pearse, after which the director is quite apt to see things as it is wanted he should see them.

But the question remains as to whether Milwaukee's schools are any better managed under the new style board and the new style superintendent than they were formerly. Somehow we are not impressed with the fact of any great change for the better. And we do know that the teaching staff never felt more uneasy than they do now, nor more mystified over arbitrary transferences and peculiar official handling. The recent taking off of the head of a veteran principal for old age and then the giving back to him of said head for the purpose of teaching German, is one of the queer things. The work of a German teacher, especially where not all children are of German parentage, is certainly more exacting and wearing than that of a school principal.

And certainly the new board is not an improvement over the old form if the teachers, the workingmen and women of the school system, feel that they are farther away from headquarters and that they are more arbitrarily handled than formerly, or that they are under a greater tyranny than ever before. This is not the sort of feeling that adds to the efficiency and good spirit of teaching.

At just one alderman's door can the blame for the scandalous giving-away of Milwaukee's streets and alleys to the Beggs people for the Central Heating company be laid. The blame lies all at Ald. Stiglbauer's door, and by this one act of disloyalty to public interest alone Ald. Stiglbauer can be set down as the most expensive alderman Milwaukee has ever had.

Flagrantly and openly he served as a lieutenant of the promoters to get the franchise through and on the day of final passage, when the Socialists, small minority that they were, argued, begged and pled with the council not to sell out the city's streets and alleys in such high-handed proceedings. Ald. Stiglbauer left his seat frequently to go back to Tails and his attorneys in the rear seats for instructions how to engineer matters on the floor. In this he was assisted by Ald. Mallory, another city father whose activity in local legislation the people will long have occasion to remember to their cost.

A MORE SHAMEFUL EXHIBITION OF CORPORATION MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL.

The startling admissions of Fails that we published last week, in which he admitted smilingly that the heating franchise was for the Beggs crowd all along, was printed in the *HERALD* alone of all the Milwaukee papers. This was not because the city papers did not know of it, for they all get the Detroit daily papers in exchange, but they had almost all of them helped on the shameful sell-out of valuable rights for nothing—at least so far as the city went,—and were afraid it would hurt their reputations and their "Greater" Milwaukee humbugging if they told their readers the truth. This is the way the capitalist press serves the interests of the Milwaukee people!

On Friday Ald. Melms called the matter up again before the Judiciary committee (Stiglbauer's own committee) and the Socialists will not rest until a clear court decision is had as to the legality of the franchise. It pays to have Socialist aldermen, and the Stiglbauer kind of aldermen cost money!

Members of the party in the state are urged to read carefully the instructions as to the formalities to be observed in making nominations; as shown on another page. Cut it out and paste it in your hat.

Gracious! Look at the office seeker cards in the store windows! And the reformers assured us that the primary election law was for the purpose of cleaning up politics!

In one way the new primary election law is a snap for the fellow who would otherwise be ruled out as a weak candidate. He can put out his picture and stand a fair chance of being chosen by an indifferent poll, and then he is on the party ticket and the party has to carry him along through the campaign. Great, eh?

When Judge Perea assured the committee that Judge Jenkins thought Charley Toy ought to have a license, one bystander made a remark about Jenkins' old-time reputation in Milwaukee as a judge of saloons that furnished the best brands of booze. But he was generous to refer to him as an ex-gutter drunkard. In the days when Jenkins was a cheap politician, gutter drunks were very much the rule.

Sheriff W. J. Cary, who is campaigning for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth District, must be a humorist. At least his campaign literature would lead one to suppose so. We have just received a little pamphlet sent out by him, bearing the title of "The Boy of 1882 to the Man of 1861," which title turns out to be a reminder of the fact that in 1882 Cary and another young fellow named Quinlan, were in partnership as an amateur song and dance team. They used to get engagements, at so much per, to sing and dance at the Soldiers' Home theater in vaudeville shows, to entertain the veterans of 1861. And so Cary is after the soldier vote!

This is setting up a new standard in the game of vote catching! Next we may expect one of the dive-keepers across from Soldiers' Home grounds to start a boom for Congress on the score of having provided entertainment for the old soldiers—also for pay!

TROUSERS

Are your trousers shabby from this spring's wear? If so, try us for a new pair. We have many patterns to pick from; superior quality is our first consideration, workmanship is first-class and there is style to every garment.

\$1.50 for a fine striped worsted. \$1.65 for a good dark cassimere. \$2.00 for fine gray and dark worsteds. \$2.50 for all wool trousers. Better grades at \$3.00 to \$3.50.

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son prices is what we are offering you. It is your chance to buy seasonable goods at a very reduced price, and you ought to take advantage of it. We must make room for our fall goods coming. There-

fore this clearing sale, as we do not intend to have one pair of shoes left in our shelves that is not

FALL STYLE. Every assortment of seasonable

footwear will be disposed of at this sale regardless of its cost or value.

Ladies' Canvas Oxfords \$1.25 to \$1.50 values	98c
Baby Soft Soles, in all colors, at	19c
All Ladies' Oxfords, discontinued lines in all leathers, \$2.50 and \$3.00 values at	15c
Childs' and Misses' house slippers at	15c
Men's Oxfords, all leathers, discontinued lines at	2.45

We have also on hand about 500 pairs of Ladies' Sample Shoes, made by Mayer Boot and Shoe Co., all leathers, sizes 3 to 4½, at \$1.85

Sample shoes are only made in small sizes, the values of these shoes are \$3.00 and \$3.50; ask for them.

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for having brought a stigma upon his place.

As Chief Janssen will not be at the council meeting Monday, Ald. Smith can freely emerge from his temporary retirement.

When the landlord of Diver- keeper Bilder on Fifth street was telling about the orderly saloon kept by Bilder he very carefully avoided saying that there were bed- rooms overhead and a "hotel" entrance. This place is the haunt of young girls, the neighbors say, young girls even going into the place the day after the license committee decided to help the chief give a whitewash. Respectable women in the neighborhood complain that they are frequently insulted in front of their own doors by men who come to the place in automobiles.

LATER—the watch reported lost at the Social-Democratic picnic, on another page, has been found and returned to the owner.

Pere Marquette Steamers leave Milwaukee for Racine every Sunday morning at 9:30 via Pere Marquette Round Trip. Docks at 68 West Water St.

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